

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—These are the advices received from morning until 8 p. m., yesterday from and concerning the great contest in Maryland. From Harrisburg, dated Sept. 19, this: "The great battle was resumed this morning at Sharpsburg. Heavy cannonading is now heard at Hagerstown. No particulars yet received." This came at about 1 p. m. Between 3 and 4 p. m., came two dispatches from Gen. McClellan. The first, dated Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Sept. 19, 8 1/2 a. m., ran thus: "But little occurred yesterday except skirmishing. Last night the enemy abandoned his position, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. We are again in pursuit. I do not yet know whether he is falling back to an interior position, or crossing the river. We may safely claim a victory." The second was dated Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Sept. 19, 10 1/2 a. m., and said: "Pleasanton is driving the enemy across the river. Our victory was complete. The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe."—Sprinkled along among these were our own dispatches from Washington and Associated Press communications from Baltimore. The first asserted that "we have 2,000 prisoners taken in the battle of Wednesday." It also quoted *The Washington Republican's* account of a reconnaissance to Leesburg, the pith of which was that at Goose Creek, our men "found the passage of the stream disputed by a body of the enemy's cavalry, who scattered and fled in confusion when our artillery were brought to bear upon them. The party then proceeded to Leesburg, which they found occupied by one regiment of Rebel infantry and a small cavalry force. After a short but severe engagement, the enemy were driven from the town by the 10th New-York at the point of the bayonet. The loss of the enemy was quite large considering the numbers of the forces engaged. The Union troops captured the Rebel regimental standard, a number of muskets thrown away by the enemy in his precipitate flight, and a number of prisoners." The dispatch to the Associated Press gave the story of a gentleman "who left the battle-field at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. He says that the forces occupied the position chosen by the enemy at the commencement of the battle, and that the Rebels were driven back a mile and a half at all points, except upon our extreme right, which they still held at the close of the day. Our informant was all day within a hundred yards of Gen. McClellan, and says that the results of the day were regarded by him and his staff as a glorious victory, though not a final one. There was no faltering at any point of the line of our whole army. Our soldiers were exultant at the results of the day's fight, and Gen. McClellan was in the highest spirits. The opinion of Gen. McClellan, and those around him, was that the final result would depend on who got reinforcements first. Our informant says that nothing had been heard on the field of the capture of Gen. Longstreet or the killing of Gen. Hill, and that there is no truth in either report."—Early in the evening we received a dispatch dated at Headquarters, Friday morning, saying that Thursday was spent in burying dead and aiding wounded. The Rebels sent a flag of truce asking permission to do the same, and got it. The dispatch gave a partial list of our wounded officers. At daylight on Friday it was found that the enemy had changed their position. Whether they had all crossed the Potomac was not known. Had they remained there would have been a fight. At 11 p. m. we received a dispatch from Harrisburg reasserting our complete victory, and saying that Gen. Pleasanton was driving the Rebels across the Potomac. The whole Union army was in good condition, and the enemy had been badly punished.—Our special dispatches from Washington, received at 1 o'clock this morning, give interesting particulars of the great battle. The most complete account, however, is that of our special correspondent, who was personally on the field all day on Wednesday. His very interesting narrative is printed on the fifth page of this sheet; the diagrams of the field, illustrating the positions and movements of the two armies, are on the first page.

—Gen. Cassius M. Clay denies that he has ever said a word to the President about Gov. Morgan, or in favor of making him the Commander of the North-Western grand division of troops. He had never proposed any other way of carrying on the war than by the constituted authorities; nor has he desired the overthrow of President Lincoln, or the establishment of the dictatorship of Gen. Fremont, or any other man. He calls upon the country to trust the President, as he himself does. He pronounces all the assertions concerning him calumnious.

—An officer who left Munfordsville, Tenn., after the surrender, says that the garrison there, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 men, comprising the 13th, 50th, 60th, 67th, 68th, and 69th Indiana regiments, and one company of cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery, surrendered on Wednesday morning, our forces being completely surrounded by Gen. Bragg's forces, estimated at 30,000 men. Our loss in killed and wounded was fifty. The Rebels acknowledge a loss of 700 on Saturday.

—The town of Prentiss, Miss., was obliterated a few days ago, because the Rebels there had fired upon the gunboat *Itasca*, which was going down the river with a load of prisoners to be exchanged. A number of the prisoners were killed by their infernal brethren, whereupon the officer of the boat gave the citizens fifteen minutes to remove the women and children, and then reduced the village to ashes.

GENERAL NEWS.

—That our readers may properly estimate the character of the chief editorial writer of the *New-York Herald*, whose immediate function is unscrupulously lying about this Tribune, we quote the following portrait from *The Richmond Virginian* of Aug. 2: "Perhaps some notice should be taken of Wallace of the *New-York Herald*. Wallace is a Virginian. Poor devil! he sold himself, body and soul, to Bennett, years ago, and must do his master's bidding. But, unprincipled Swiss as he is, Wallace's heart has been all along with the South. His editorials show this. In his worst diatribes against the Rebels, there may be detected an unceremonious sarcasm, a devilish jeering at the North, and a dropping of innuendoes and suggestions well calculated to unsettle public opinion. His panegyrics upon Abraham Lincoln are evidently sincere. He knows they brought on the war, and he has seen, from the beginning, how that war will end. He is steadily working up the Southern spirit of the mob against the authors of the war. Alas! what a day that will be when the infernal plot will be turned loose upon the Greys, the Hydrants, the Raymonds, the Summers, Wades,

and Wilsons. Bennett approves these machinations of Wallace, for Bennett always keeps an eye to the windward. He knows that the day of retribution will shortly come, and is preparing for it. At least one newspaper office in New-York will not be levelled. It is Wallace, we think, who writes those Baltimore letters, in which such appalling statistics of the Rebel armies are given. Would to God we had the force in the field that Wallace gives us; not many months would elapse before we could give him a chance to hang out his Confederate flag. Wallace has done the best he could for us, and we pass him by."

—By the arrival of the *Bornesin* off Cape Race yesterday, we have European dates to the 10th inst., three days later than those received by the *Arabia*. Great apprehensions were felt in England about the safety of the Great Eastern. The Archbishop of Canterbury is dead. The new semi-official paper of Paris, *La France*, has a strong article against the unity of Italy, which, it declares, is not in the interest of France. Garibaldi, whose wounds are very serious, had demanded permission to embark on an English vessel, but his case has not yet been disposed of. The press of Lombardy is unanimous in demanding his pardon. The latest accounts from Montenegro say that the Turkish ultimatum has been accepted, but new and serious conflicts have again broken out between the Turks and Servians.

—The constant pressure of war news upon our columns compels us to issue a supplemental sheet this morning to bring up arrears of correspondence and literary news. Among the leading matters in this sheet (3d, 4th, 9th and 10th pages) are Literary Reviews, Sporting Rock Letters, Shaker Bards, The International Exhibition, the Watling Pines, Exports of Farm Produce, Letters from Kentucky, Letters from Missouri, Affairs at the Bedouin Island Hospital, Gen. Washington and the Negro, Expatriation of the Colored Race, a Letter from Gerrit Smith, &c.

—There was a spicy debate in the Board of Aldermen last night, on the proposition to disgrace the 12th Regiment by offering them the hospitalities of the city. It is to be hoped that our noble and honest soldiers will be spared any further infamous indignities of this kind. Such a stigma will cling to a man for years; let it not be fastened upon the nation's brave defenders. One cannot touch pitch without being defiled.

—The King members of the Board of Aldermen were much stirred up last evening by a note from Mr. Devlin, City Chamberlain, showing that the Board had no power to remove him from office. The sharp point in the note was the assumption that the Aldermen were familiar with the City Charter and the laws relating thereto.

—The Indian outbreak wears a better aspect. The Sioux are divided, some chiefs being friendly. The Chippewa embassy have settled their troubles, and have signed a treaty of friendship. Hole-in-the-day, the leader of the outbreak, has promised to disperse his men.

—One of Marshal Murray's Deputies has arrested the well-known John A. Machado of this city on charge of being concerned in the slave-trade. Machado had just got married, and was compelled suddenly to leave the bridal bed for a prison bed of straw.

—Baltimore suffered severely by fire yesterday morning—elevators, warehouses, and grain to the value of half a million of dollars being destroyed.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The market is irregular, but generally steady. Governments were steady, the quotation of 100 Long notes the same as yesterday morning, 101 1/2 @ 101 3/4. Demand notes improved 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4, at 112 1/2 @ 113. There was a better demand for State and City Securities. Gold, under a speculative demand, went up 1/4 cent. The Share list showed steadiness. Between the Boards the market was rather heavy, the quotations being weak and the dealings insubstantial. Just before the opening of the Second Board, however, there was a rally, and a considerable amount of shares were bought at advancing rates. At the Second Board, under exciting and favorable rumors from the army, the market was animated and buoyant. In foreign bills there has been but little done, and the market is irregular under the influence of gold. Sterling leading drawers is 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4. France 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4. Austria and Italy are a shade easier for Grains to Great Britain, but there is more doing for the Continent. The business of the 3d Board was Receipts, \$520,000; 4th—from Customs, \$106,000; Payments, \$1,023,266 10; Balance, \$7,203,113 93. The market for Demand Notes for Custom House use was very strong, without very large transactions. Sales were made as high as 112 1/2. The demand for 7 3/4 @ 7 1/2 was large, and one lot of \$10,000 was taken for investment at 105. They were offered at that at the close. The right of conversion into State of 1861 is alone considered worth 5 1/2 cent premium. One-Year Insured Certificates were firm at 99 1/2 @ 99 3/4, and sold freely. Silver is 112 1/2 @ 113, and is demanded for Gold. The supply of Money is abundant to all borrowers at 4 1/2 @ 5 cent on desirable collateral. Power of leading character continues scarce at 42 1/2 @ 43 cent. Ashes—The market is steady, the demand fair, sales at 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 and 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4. The demand for Western and State Flour is less active, and the low grades are dull and heavy at the close; trade brands are steady and in fair demand. Rye Flour is steady and in fair demand. Corn Meal is also quite dull and heavy, though not quotably lower. Wheat is somewhat irregular at the opening price a shade better, but the close the improvement was lost. The demand is mainly for export. Barley is scarce, quiet and firm. Barley Meal is scarce and dull. Oats are dull and lower, although the receipts are light. Rye is quiet, but scarce and firm. Corn is in fair demand and firm. Pork is firmer under moderate receipts, but inquiry for the home market. Beef is dull and somewhat heavy. Butter-fines are very quiet. Bacon is scarce, but firm. Cut Meats are steady and in good request. Butter is steady and in good request. Lard is in fair demand, but is somewhat heavy.

The Rebels have at length, after several days hard fighting, been driven back into Virginia. The country breathes freer at this termination of the campaign in Maryland. To the enemy it is, to a certain degree, disastrous, inasmuch as they have been compelled to exchange their position in front of Washington for one where two ranges of mountains lie between them and that city. And the success, therefore, is so far all on our side. Gen. McClellan, with his brave army, is still behind them, at liberty to follow them to new fields of contest and of glory.

The Rebels had undoubtedly more than one object in this raid into Maryland. To make the ignorant rank and file fight well their leaders perhaps inflamed their imaginations with visions of beauty and booty in Philadelphia and New-York, with pictures of "pastures fresh and new." But Lee, Cobb, Hill, Jackson and their conspers, know something of public feeling in the Free States, and it may be questioned how far they seriously contemplated an invasion of the North. If they did they are completely defeated in any such purpose. But it may be that they only marched their army over the Potomac in search of provision for their hungry horses, practice for their warring cause, new shoes for their barefooted horde, intending to wait and see what would follow a panic at the North, and an insurrection in Maryland. If their march

through Maryland had been an ovation, and if Baltimore came out to greet her "deliverers," they perhaps hoped to transfer the seat of war from the scoured and wasted south bank of the Potomac to the verdant and fruitful fields on the north of that river. If such was their plan it was our part to defeat, as it was theirs to carry it through, at all hazards. This McClellan has done. Baffled and defeated they have gone back by the upper fords of the river. Maryland is proved to be loyal beyond a peradventure; the last threat of a Northern invasion has died away, and we have now to await the next movement of the two armies still confronting each other from opposite sides of the river.

The Telegraph announces the surrender of Munfordsville, Kentucky, under Col. Wilder. The place, perhaps, is of no great strategic importance, but the capture of 5,000 men is both a calamity and a disgrace. How many other places within Gen. Buell's command have been thus surrendered within the past two weeks we do not care to recall, but it is about time to inquire how many more are likely to follow. In this case there was, according to the letter of our Louisville correspondent, ample warning. It was not a surprise, and there was time enough either to re-enforce or to relieve the place. Why was it not done? It is useless, perhaps, to ask, but should not such repeated and disgraceful disasters suggest an inquiry in the proper quarter, whether the General commanding in that region of country possesses all the essential qualities of an energetic and able soldier? A war against Rebels should be so carried on that they should never strike a successful blow, and an unsuccessful one should never be aimed at them. The reverse of this rule seems to obtain of late in General Buell's Department, and the loyal people of the North, as well as of Kentucky and Tennessee, are growing anxious to know the reason of it, if a good one can be given.

MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY.

We are making progress. Our Military authorities, in the matter of dismissing abruptly from the National service officers who have damaged and disgraced that service, have groped their way upward to Colonels. Will they stop there? or shall we be permitted to rejoice in the assurance that even Generals can be sent adrift when they prove glaringly incompetent, cowardly or treacherous?

At the very outset of our great struggle, the harbor and Navy-Yard at Norfolk was surrendered to a Virginia rabble led by a drunkard, when the whole might have been chased three miles by one broadside from the Merrimack alone; and she was but one of several splendid ships of war then and there made over to the traitors. The two thousand cannon, the immense stores of munitions and all manner of material thus basely betrayed into the enemy's hands, were worth Ten Millions of Dollars. Yet their loss, heavy as it was, would have been fully counterbalanced by the prompt trial, conviction, and shooting of the cowardly and treacherous commander who made the surrender. Yet he has not even been court-martialed, but still wears the uniform he has disgraced, and lives in luxury on the sweat of the country he has betrayed.

The more conspicuous and disgraceful disaster of Bull Run has never yet been made the subject of a vigorous military scrutiny. Neither Gen. McDowell, Gen. Patterson, nor anybody else, was ever brought to trial for it, save that an inquiry into the alleged drunkenness of Col. Miles, who commanded the reserve, was made, and the Court decided, in the face of any number of witnesses who were point blank that they saw Miles drunk and disgraceful the service by buffoonery while the battle was going on in his front, that they could not determine whether he was drunk or not, the evidence on this point being contradictory! So he escaped without even a reprimand to inflict new and greater injury on the National cause.

The alleged surprise of our Army of the West at Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, with at least one green regiment in its front without a cartridge, the commander-in-chief far in the rear, and with several regiments bayoneted in their camps in broad daylight, before they had time to form a line of battle, has never been even inquired into. How much of the above is true, we do not pretend to know; but it is widely charged that we lost Ten Thousand men that day who might have been saved, and came near losing Gen. Grant's whole army, for want of the simplest Military precautions. Why has not this matter been probed to the bottom?

On the 30th ult., Gen. Pope was most unexpectedly defeated and badly handled nearly on the old Bull Run battle-field. It is currently reported that this disaster occurred simply because Gens. Franklin, Fitz John Porter and Griffin deliberately refused to obey the orders of their superior, keeping out of the battle, and thus permitting Gen. Pope's left to be turned and crushed back upon his center. On the other hand, Gen. Pope is accused of displaying signal incapacity on the battle-field, and Gen. McDowell is charged with evincing dense stupidity if not outright treason. McDowell alone is relieved from service in the field, while Pope is assigned a new command, and Franklin, Porter and Griffin are continued in their respective commands! We do not decide who is right and who wrong in the premises; we only insist that some tall heads should be brought low, and that with inexorable promptitude. Two hours' inquiry should suffice to convince Gen. Halleck on the main point, and the ax should fall within an hour afterward.

The recent shameful surrender at Harper's Ferry is, we trust, our crowning disgrace. Here was an army larger than Burgoyne or Cornwallis ever commanded on this continent, with infinitely superior arms and munitions,

surrounded, pushed from every commanding position, and captured in two days, and without the loss of three hundred men! Hull's surrender was heroic compared to it! The Rebels obtained by it not less than one hundred excellent cannon—fifty of them light field-pieces ready for instant service and just the sort wanted by them in the great pending battle, with ten thousand capital muskets and any quantity of munitions and provisions—all at a cost to them of less than two hundred men.

Did Col. Ford evacuate Maryland Heights without orders, rendering the whole position untenable? Did he do this when no Rebel force was within a mile of him? Did he leave guns unspiked, ammunition ready for use, and provisions undestroyed? Did Col. D'Utassy go quietly and without loss up that mountain, find it still unoccupied, and destroy a part of these many hours afterward? All these are reported: if they are true, Ford should have been shot at eight without any kind of trial. We do not know that they are true, but Gen. Halleck either does know or should before he is thirty hours older. Who placed Miles in such an important command after his Bull Run fiasco? What right had Gen. Julius White to waive his seniority, and allow Miles to retain the command? Did Miles surrender without White's assent? Was any effort made to draw off this considerable army under cover of night? Why might it not have got safely away, as its cavalry actually did, inflicting a loss on the enemy, yet enduring none? In short, is it true or not true, as represented by a Frederick correspondent of *The Herald*, that of our soldiers surrendered at Harper's Ferry and paroled?

Both officers and men are much chagrined at the unfortunate point in which they find themselves, through no fault of their own. They are unanimous in the assertion that the surrender of Harper's Ferry was unnecessary. It is currently reported that before his death, Miles acknowledged that his sympathies were with the South, and that he had not defended the important post confided to his charge as he might and should have done.

O, Mr. President! Mr. Secretary of War, Mr. Commander-in-Chief Halleck, here is a terrible responsibility resting on some one, and any attempt to stifle investigation and prevent exposure will cause it to fall with crushing weight on you! How many officers whose sympathies are with the South have you to-day in important positions? How many whom you know to be drunkards are you allowing still to lead our heroes to sure destruction? How many whom you freely speak of in your private conferences as utterly unfit for their posts are you still retaining there? We plead for light—for prompt investigation—for stern action—in every case where an officer proves unworthy of his trust. Do not—for you cannot without tremendous guilt—suffer this nation to be ruined by those whom you know to be "augurs that won't bore."

KENTUCKY.

If we were to judge from the influence she has been permitted for the last eighteen months to exert in the National councils, we should pronounce Kentucky by far the largest or at all events the most warlike of the loyal States. We have all heard much—and no doubt correctly—of the valor of Kentuckians, their familiarity with the rifle from childhood, and their vigorous appetite for all manner of fighting. "The Hunters of Kentucky" is a New-Yorker's descendant on Kentucky bravery and effectiveness in the field, which those who could sing have sung, while the rest of us have been content to listen and admire. Only listen to a state of it:

"For we, with rifles ready cocked,
Thought each another lucky
And soon around the General looked
The Hunters of Kentucky!"

Such was the well-earned fame of Kentuckians—Col. Nimrod Wildfire, then representative before the footlights, being represented as so "Spilling for a fight"—having been indignantly deprived of that luxury for the interminable space of ten days—that he would have said "Kiver himself in a salt-barrel to keep"—that we have been wondering how many invading Rebels would be required to show a front in that State for the space of ten days, and have concluded that nothing less than One Hundred Thousand would answer.

When John Morgan made his horse-stealing raid across the State last Summer, meeting very little resistance, we explained the matter by considering that he traveled so fast—always taking fresh horses to replace those that from time to time grew weary—that the hunters abroad could not overtake him. But this new parade of Kirby Smith throughout the famous "Blue Grass" region does not abide that solution. Here are some twenty to thirty thousand Rebels who have advanced through the very heart of the State from Tennessee to the banks of the Ohio, routing the only Union force gathered to defend the Capital (which contained, we believe, just one Kentucky regiment), and pushing on to threaten both Cincinnati and Louisville, without serious opposition. Gov. Curtis, on a mere report that Pennsylvania was about to be invaded, musters Seventy or Eighty Thousand—calls out Seventy or Eighty Thousand Militia in addition to the more than One Hundred Thousand whom she has already sent to the War for the Union, and will very soon double the number if the Rebels will only oblige us by entering Pennsylvania in force; but we have not happened yet to hear of any. Perhaps the interruption of the mails and telegraph has left us in the dark as to what is going on in that quarter. The facts will doubtless soon shine forth in all their glory, and we shall be very glad to hear of the prompt and enthusiastic rally of the aforesaid Hunters to drive Rebellion and Disunion into the sea.

The Eastern Argus blossoms with unusual fragrance in the following passage, containing at least a dozen deliberate falsehoods to the square inch:

"The New-York Tribune which has been more than once upon its knees begging public opinion to overlook its dastardly misdoings and its denunciations to the Administration, is again playing at that old game its last time. It is, of destruction, of blood and robbery under the guise of patriots' news. Having opened the raid on Gen. McClellan, and urged a new extraordinary Administration into the disaster of the first Bull Run, (for which the editor's policy begged pardon), it would Pape and McDowell for their military incapacity. Now that they are displaced and McClellan reinstated, it again com-

mones its insidious attacks upon McClellan, but in a more dastardly way than ever.

—Boy! take the longe and throw the foul sheet out of the window, and never let another come into the Office! Miscreants who will lie like that are to be loathed and shunned like the leprosy. It were idle to correct them—they will tell two more such while you are retreating one.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

The public do not appreciate the debt they owe to the war correspondents of the newspapers. They do very often a soldier's duty without one iota of a soldier's reward, undergoing the same labor and the same privations, sharing the same risks, making reputations for everybody but themselves, with hardly the smallest recognition on the public for essential, important, and dangerous public service. It is the more gratifying, therefore, to see such a letter as that which we published yesterday in an EXTRA TRIBUNE, and which we republish this morning on the 5th page, appreciated as it deserves by those who can understand how much ability, how much courage, and how much knowledge are necessary to such a history. *The Evening Post* says of it:

"The only satisfactory account of the last great battle of Wednesday in Maryland is that written by the great correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. From that truly admirable account, which ranks for correctness, accuracy, and apparent accuracy with the best battle pieces in literature, and is far superior to anything ever written by Clarendon, Russell, or Gaiter, that the contest was after all, in its advantage of superior position only resulting with us."

The writer of this letter has filled many columns of this paper, within the last six months, with letters of a similar character, and it would be invidious did we fail to add that, wherever there has been any fighting for the last year and a half we have had Special Correspondents, who, were they to display the same ability in any other profession which they show in this, would secure to themselves both fortune and fame. The particular letter we now allude to will be read with the more interest when we state that the writer in the battle of Wednesday had a portion of his coat torn from his shoulder by a fragment of shell, and the horse he rode carried off from the field two Rebel bullets in his body. It would be not so much an act of generosity as of common justice, did the Government and Military Commanders gracefully recognize such service, rather than attempt to exclude those who render them from the lines of the armies.

The World wastes words in endeavors to conceal the true character of its recent change of front. We will try to set the whole matter plainly before the public, according to our understanding of the facts:

I. *The World* was started by a company of wealthy and religious men, as an organ of what may be not invidiously designated the Evangelical or Orthodox Protestant interest in this community. It was expected to uphold Public Morality, publish religious intelligence, and take no decided part in politics.

II. The original company lost all the money they saw fit to invest in the enterprise—understood to be \$100,000 or over—and then gave the concern away, or sold it for a song, to a wealthy India Rubber man, who lost what money he thought he could afford in it, and then gave over the sad remains to Mr. Macon Marble, who had for some time been its editor.

III. Before or about this time, *The Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.) announced that *The World* had undergone a change and was about to come out a Democratic organ. This was before we had said a word on the subject. Yet, when we repeated the statement, *The World* showered unmeasured abuse upon us as if we had invented the report.

IV. Finally, an arrangement has been effected by virtue of which *The World* has become an organ and instrument of the Democratic wire-workers of our city, one of whom (we hear that it is Mr. August Belmont, but that may be a mistake) has invested a good deal of money in the operation. We shouldn't wonder if some of the rumormongers' ample funds, which are to be lavished to make Horatio Seymour our next Governor, had gone into this pool. It is understood that a concerted effort has recently been made to give *The World* a large list of Democratic patronage, and with considerable success.

—These are the facts in the case as we understand and believe them to exist. We complain of nothing, object to nothing, but the swindling pretenses of independence and impartiality under which *The World* is now assailing the Administration and the Republicans, when there is not an old horse in any claim cart in this city which was ever the subject of a more outright bargain and sale.

Of course, *The World* will make a show of contradicting this statement, or some portion of it, but that will not shake our conviction of its substantial truth. And, while we allow that paper to traduce THE TRIBUNE with perfect impunity, we protest against its claim to use our own columns for the circulation of its quibbling denials of our statements. And as it pleases at times to talk of the declining circulation and influence of this paper, its ill success, &c.—we make its proprietors this offer: One impartial and estimable citizen shall be chosen on behalf of each journal, who shall proceed to choose a third, and the three shall have free access to the books, publication and press-rooms of each establishment for the space of a month, or so long as they may require, to ascertain and determine the exact circulation of the two journals respectively, and their report, when made, shall be printed under the editorial head of each paper. If that report does not prove the aggregate bona fide circulation of THE TRIBUNE to be twice that of *The World*, then we will pay \$1,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Union hospitals; if it does prove our bona fide circulation at this time to be twice that of *The World*, then the \$1,000 shall be paid as afore-said by that journal.

Is it a bargain?

We have received from the publisher, J. H. Colton, a new and very clear map of the seat of war in Virginia, Maryland, and adjacent localities. Mrs. Gen. Ripley, Washington; T. Reeman, Liverpool, England; L. Porro, Porto Rico, and Lieut. W. McSmith, U. S. N., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The News from the Army in Maryland.

THE RELIEF FELT IN WASHINGTON.

THE RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A RECONNOISSANCE TOWARD RICHMOND.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. EWELL.

The Reconnaissance Toward Leesburg.

A New Department for Gen. Heintzelman.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Troops and Amunitions Sent There.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.
RELIEF IN WASHINGTON—THE RESULT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The city undoubtedly experiences a feeling of relief on learning that the Rebel army on the Upper Potomac departed into Virginia last night. Considerable anxiety was felt as to the result of another day's fighting such as that which lasted for fourteen hours on Wednesday, and in some quarters joyfulness at the news contained in Gen. McClellan's dispatches was almost uproarious.

Willard's Hotel was filled with happy men, who, after listening to the dispatches, were entertained with one of George Francis Train's spread-eagle speeches. It was hoped that another battle would result in the destruction of the Rebel army as an army. The story that Gen. McClellan granted the enemy an armistice to bury his dead yesterday is doubtless untrue, since his dispatches speak of skirmishing during the day.

The victory of Wednesday was a victory dearly bought, and of which small results yet appear. Still we cannot but remember, that had the day gone against us the consequences to the country might have been very serious.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS REFUSE TO LEAVE THEIR BORDER.

Six regiments of Pennsylvania militia we regret to say positively refused to go so far from Pennsylvania as would be necessary to enable them to re-enforce Gen. McClellan in spite of the urgent entreaties of an officer sent by Gen. McClellan to hurry them forward, and of Gov. Curtin. If Pennsylvania had been invaded in consequence of the refusal of her own people to defend her at the only point at which defense would be thoroughly efficacious, it would have seemed almost a just retribution.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARD RICHMOND.

Gen. Birney sent the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry on a reconnaissance yesterday morning, with orders to "Push toward Richmond until they should find the enemy." The command returned to-night, bringing 32 prisoners who were taken in a skirmish at the mouth of Thoroughfare Gap. Some of them belonged to Gen. Ewell's body-guard, who were in charge of that General at the time of their capture. He was wounded at the last Bull Run battle, and was on his way toward Richmond. Gen. Ewell himself barely escaped capture, four wagons in the train with his ambulance having been taken and safely brought off.

SURGEONS GONE TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Surgeon-General Hammond went to the battle-field today, with a large and skillful corps of surgeons, in addition to the numerous force already sent. Dr. J. R. Smith, Assistant, acts as Surgeon-General ad interim. Dr. Hammond is accompanied to the field by Dr. Muir, Medical Inspector General of the British army, who has come to this country for the purpose of seeing how the Americans provide for their sick and wounded. He expresses himself much astonished at the magnitude of our arrangements and operations.

PREPARATION FOR RECEIVING THE WOUNDED.

It is said that instructions have been issued for 5,000 of the Sharpsburg wounded to be brought to this city, 1,000 to Baltimore, and 1,000 to Philadelphia. Dr. Cuyler has also gone to Harrisburg and Chambersburg, to make arrangements for the reception of sick and wounded at those places. The Sanitary Commission are in receipt of frequent advice from their agents on the battle-field, all indicating that the number of wounded is very large, but it is said that the promptness with which needed supplies are made available to the suffering has never been equalled after any previous engagement. Ten miles of cars on the railroad between Frederick and the Reby House rendering communication by that route impracticable, most of the hospital stores are now dispatched through Pennsylvania, and to the field via Hagerstown. The number of surgeons sent forward and now at their destination is believed by the authorities to be ample for the emergency.

SCOUTS SENT FOR STRAGGLERS.

Gen. Wadsworth has sent cavalry scouts during the last three days to pick up stragglers on the roads leading toward Frederick. One equal went as far as Rockville, and one as far as Leesburg.

They picked up, in all their expeditions on both roads, not more than 260 stragglers, with the exception of 200 or 300 sick and wounded men, who were at Rockville, and some of whom were trying to make their way to the city. This disposes of the reports to the effect that the roads between here and Frederick are filled with stragglers.

THE RECONNOISSANCE TO LEESBURG.

The Accounts of Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick's reconnaissance to Leesburg furnished to Washington, Philadelphia, and New-York papers grossly exaggerate the facts. One paragraph respecting the expedition published in your issue to-day is true in all important particulars, and was derived from the best sources. The force driven out of Leesburg, and the number of prisoners taken by Kilpatrick, are, however, less than we stated. The journals referred to make the enemy's force and loss twenty times the actual number.

A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT FOR GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

It is reported that a new department is to be formed, comprising all the States west of the Alleghenies and that Gen. Heintzelman is to be put in command.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN REBELLION.

Senator Wilson left for New-York to-day. When he arrived here the Government did not seem to comprehend the real magnitude of the uprising of the Sioux, but full information of their atrocities having been furnished from authentic sources, the most vigorous measures are now being adopted. There have gone forward from here to-day so